continued from third page.

ton of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affection. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always want the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to mourish and increase the general mass of the national mavigation; it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already unds, and, in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still grea

mant; which their own rivalship alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those evergrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main propof your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

bering countries, not ited together by the same governe, must, which their own rivakship alons would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, stackments and intergree would stimulate and embitter, extended intringue would stimulate and embitter, extended intringue would stimulate and embitter, extended and intrigues would stimulate and embitter, extended as man properly of sure liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other actions a peak a permanent and embited as a main proof your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other actions against a premary object of patrotte desire. It there is a supervise of the other actions are supervised as a primary object of patrotte desire. It there is a supervised to the preservation of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford and obvices motives to union, affecting all parts of our common for the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford an obvice of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford the properties of the subdivision of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford the properties of the subdivision of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the whole with a subdivision of the proper of the subdivision of the whole with a subdivision of the properties and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealouses and heart burnings which spring from these interpretations that event throughout the Clutch States, a decisive proof how uniformed to the properties and aims of the properties and aims of

their constitutions of government; but the constitution which at any time exists till, changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the provide to extablish

interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitions and unprincipled man will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of

the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretarts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other buman institutions; that acute is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country, that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hopothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as & consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little size than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquit enjoyment of the rights of person and property. I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warm you, in the meat golemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

golemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate domination of oce faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of night), the common and continual mischiers of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain is.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeable the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jesiousies and faise alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; forests, occasionally, rict and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign induence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within agreein limits, is probably true; and in government a menarchical cast patriotium may look with

indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinian, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a fame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, hiewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire cantien in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encreach upon another. The spirit of encreachment, to encreach upon another. The spirit of encreachment is one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern—some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To proserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use c

balance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

O'Pall the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The more politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A vokime could not trace all their connections with public and private felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courie of justice? And let us with caution induge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of relined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule jindeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, in stitutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government givesiforce to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be onlightened.

adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retainate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to be tray or sacrifice the interest of their own country without odium, sometime even with popularity, gliding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable real for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable way

real for public good, the base or focish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avennes to foreign influence in innumerable ways such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to misical public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; annee history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful fore of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; elso it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause these whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and excessive dislike for another, cause these whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as ittile political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fuffilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controverses, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerts. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourse

Price?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent all ances with any portion of the foreign world; so far , mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me no be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable that the control of the

mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establiahments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations; are recommessed by policy should hold an equal and impartial head; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural ceurse of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentile means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing, establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade and stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventions rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time abandssed or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from an other; that it must pay, with a pertion of its independ ence for whatever it may accept under that character that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors.

giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dure not hope they will make the strong and histing impression I could wish, that they will control the usual current of the passions, or revent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the miscatures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a tull recompense for the solicitate for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principies which have been deineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least be lieved myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After desiberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well-satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the beingerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, September 17, 1796.

When Mr. Forney finished, the SPRAKER said the House

The guests on the floor then began slowly to retire, in the order in which they had entered. The SPRAKER subsequently declared the House adjourn-

ed until Monday. The presentation of flags was omitted

## THE CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

Great Gathering of Dignitaries of State the Diplomatic Corps, and Superior Officers of the Army and Navy at the Capital-Spontaneous Outburst of Enthusiasm in favor of General McClellan-The Demonstrations of the People—The Cele-bration in the Camps, &c., &c.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1862.
The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was cele brated here with a spirit which indicated that a grand display of patriotic enthusiasm would have been made but for the affecting event at the President's house. Bells were rung at sunrise, and from the guns at the Navy Yard, Arsenal and forts immediately around the city there were loud reports, to which our batteries on the other side of the Potomac responded. Although it wa<sup>6</sup> understood that the public rejoicings over our recent victories would be postponed on account of the death of the President's son, many of the citizens threw out their flags and decorated their houses and places of business with national emblems. One gentleman, residing i Eleventh street, had the misfortune to hoist his flag Union down; but a party of soldiers who were passing called upon him and insisted upon his rectifying the error, which was done immediately.

Jeff. Davis was hung to a tree in effigy by the Sturgis

Rifles, and the spirit of secession, which still lurks in some corners of the capital, was entirely smothered. A few battalions of cavairy and infantry paraded, but there was no general military display.

crowds of men, women and children, auxious to get a sight of the rebel flags and the Union Generals. The galleries were filled to overflowing, and the lobbies in all parts of the building to which the public had Considerable disappointment was apparent when the House voted to dispense with the presentation of the rebel flags, but the arrival of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, General McClellan and other officers of the army and navy, consoled them When General McCleilan made his appearance there was a marked sensation in the galleries and throughout the whole audience. The General Commanding was accompunied by a large number of his staff and officers of the army. Colonels Colburn, Hudson, Sweitzer, Key, and Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres; Generals Franklin, McDowell, Jameson, Butterfield, Casey, Heintzelman, Stoneman, Keim, Barry, Butler, Marcy, Barnard, Thomas Sykes, McCall, Williams, Palmer and Stahl; and Commo ors, were present.

It was a noticeable feature that nearly all the active fighting Generals were the simple shoulder straps. Several wore enaulettes and full military toggery. Genera McClellan was attired as simply as pessible, and made not the slightest attempt at personal display.

The crowds in the gallery maintained tolerable good order during the proceedings, although there was an oc-casional call for the "Corporal of the Guard," The reading of the Farewell Address was listened to with at. tention by the members of the House, to many of whom it seemed to be a new document. Its language and senit fell upon their ears with peculiar freshness and force.

When the reading of the Farewell Address was concluded, and the invited guests upon the floor of the House arose to take their leave, some person in the gal-General George B. McClellan." The audience, which was in the act of leaving the hall, were unprepared for the appeal, but they responded most heartily, and their spontaneous and heartfelt enthusiasm made the roof of the Capitol ring. It was an unpremeditated and irrepressible outburst of popular enthusiasm, plainly evin-cing that General McClellan has won the affections of the

The members of the Cabinet were all present. The President was represented by his Secretary, Mr. Nicolay. Chief Justice Taney was absent on account of ill health Four of the generals in the army of the Potomac in front of Washington were absent, viz., Porter, Biencker, Smith and Sumper. Four candidates for the next Presidency were on the floor, attired in citizens' dress.

The crowds dispersed slowly, some lingering to get a closer view of Gen. McClellan, Secretary Stanton and other dignitaries, and some to look at the rebel flags in

The general impression of the people was, that they were not satisfied with this recognition of our late vict ries, and that when the proper time arrives they will celebrate the downfall of the rebellion in the most enhusiastic manner, and with much greater zeal than was

possible in the rather tame proceedings of to-day.

Notwithstanding the bulletin issued by the members of the Cabinet, requesting our citizens to postpone the anticipated general illumination, a number of buildings have been illumined this evening. Soon after dark man private residences, and most of the places of amusemen were gaily decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns and the windows brilliantly lighted with candles. Although rain was falling during the evening, the avenue was crowded with pedestrians. The sky reflected the liuminations in the camps. By nine o'clock, however the bright lights had disappeared from the windows of the houses, the reflection of the fires in the encampments was invisible, and the pedestrians had for the most part

Washington's Birthday anniversary was universally observed to-day in the camps of our grand army

Eighth Illinois cavalry and the companies of the Eightyparaded through the principal streets, and listened to

the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

The reading of that immortal document was the most preminent feature of the celebration by all the regiments in the field. In every instance the scene was peculiarly impressive. The troops in the respective divi-sions were drawn up in line, and each man listened with marked attention. The patriotic enthusiasm aroused by fully attested by the cheers which followed the reading of the Address, when the bands struck up patriotic and appropriate airs, and these, intermingled with the enthu-siastic cheers of the volunteers, rendered the scene exoedingly animated.

Salutes were fired from the field batteries and from the forts along the whole line of our defences, the surroundng country reverberating the booming of the cannon.

A runor prevailed that the rebels, anticipating the absence from their commands of our Generals in the Army of the Potomac, who had been invited to attend the grand celebration in Washington, would make an attack on our forces in front, hoping to counterbalance their recent disastrous defeats in other quarters by well posted in the situation of affairs discredited the rumor, which proved to be unfounded. Due precaution any overtures of the rebels for a battle.

After the regiments had been dismissed, they amused themselves in various ways. While daylight lasted target shooting and numerous other outdoor sports were inulged in. Subsequently the men enjoyed themseives in their quarters in a more convivial manner.

The recent glorious victories of the Union arms, and the memories recalled by the recurrence of this anniver-sary of Washington's natal day, have had a most inspiriting effect upon our treops in the Army of the Poto mac, who are now awaiting their opportunity to crush the rebels at Manassas and march victorious to Richmond.

## THE CELEBRATION ELSEWHERE.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORS, Feb. 22, 1862.

Never in the history of Baltimore has there been such a demonstration as that to-day. Except the secessionists, the entire population of the city has been in the streets, testifying their respect for the day by the liveliest demonstrations of joy. American flags were everywhere displayed. Four different national salutes were fired from the four quarters of the city, and the ladies covered Washington Monument's with wreaths and bouquets of flowers. The military paraded in force, and were reviewed by Major General Dix. Washington's Farewell Address was road at several places, there being no hall large enough to contain the multitudes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHA, Feb. 22, 1862.

An immense amount of powder was expended here this morning in firing salutes in honor to the Birthday of the "Father of his Country."

The salutes were fired in the different sections of the city and from the Navy Yard at Camden.
The city is liberally decorated with bunting.
Volunteers and Home Guards are mustering in all quarters of the city.

A military inspection is to take place on Broad street, and the troops will be reviewed by the Governor, Legislature and other dignitaries, from the platform in front of the Academy of Music.
Washington's Farewell Address will be read at the Academy of Music in the evening.
The Governor, members of the Legislature, military officers and others will partake of a grand dinner at the Continental Hotel.

Ample preparations are making in all sections of the

Continental Hotel.

Ample preparations are making in all sections of the city for an illumination this evening.

The hote s, newspaper offices and Cornelius & Baker's store on Chestnut street will make a spiendid display.

The military parade will be very large. It is supposed that 10,000 men will be under arms.

Business is generally supposed.

The military parade will be very large. It is supposed that 10,000 men will be under arms.
Business is generally suspended.
Chestnut street and Newspaper square, on Third street, are as light as day with brilliant illuminations, provided by the liberality of private citizens. All newspaper offices, together with the American Telegraph Company's office, are gaily festooned with flags, illuminated by transparencies, &c. The gloom of the State House and the Hail of Independence was in relief to the dazzling light that met the eye from all points, though much surprise was expressed by citizens at this lack of patriotism on the part of the city officials.

The State Legislature, together with the Governor and other State officials, are being entertained at the Continental by the City Councils in a splendid dinner. Everything has unitedgo render this festive occasion extraordinarily pretentious. The display of military was larger than ever before seen in this city, and the city has been crowded with people from all parts of the surrounding country. There was an unusual manifestation of pleasure and rejoicing at the defeat of the rebellion.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 22, 1862.

The Twenty-second was celebrated by a meeting of the citizens, the Mayor presiding. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. O. T. Walker, followed by the reading of the Farewell Address by R. H. Shreve. This afternoon there is a grand military parade.

Washington's Birthday closed here with a splendid illumination, fireworks and general rejoicings.

The American Telegraph Office, the City Hall and the principal stores and public buildings are beautifully decorated with flags.

The streets are crowded with people.

Henterdon, N. J., Feb. 22, 1862.

Washington's Birthday is being celebrated here with great clat. The bells are ringing, guns firing, bunting flying, &c.

Washington's Farewell Address will be read in the Town Hall.

To night there will be a spinedid display of fireworks, a grand illumination of the place and a torchlight procession.

NEW YORK.

GREENFORT, Feb. 22, 1862.

Washington's Birthday has been more generally observed here to-day than ever before. Salutes were fired during the morning and the bells rung for several hours. The flag of our Union is floating from all parts of the village, and the shipping is gay with colors. The Suffolk Times publishing office is trimmed with every greens, and has portraits of George and Martha Washington suspended on its front. The entire Fire Department is parading this afternoon. This celebration is the more noticeable as it is the result of no prearranged programme, but of the spontaneous feelings and patriotism of the community.

Washington: New York Market Market State of the Community.

Washington's Birthday is being celebrated with great spirit and enthusiasm by the people of this city. The military display is good. A national salute was fired at twelve o'clock. Governor Morgan read Washington's Farewell Address in Dr. Sprague's church.

General Anthon delivered an eloquent oration in Tweddle Hall.

dle Hall.

The telegraph office is handsomely illuminated this evening, and decorated with the red, white and blue. Burrato, Feb. 22, 1862.
Washington's Birthday is being celebrated here in a

most appropriate manner.

The military and civic societies, and the citizens generally, are marching through the streets.

Ex.President Filmore is reading Washington's Farewell Address at Dr. Lord's church, where other interesting coromonics are also to take place.

MICHIGAN.

Director, Feb. 22, 1862.

The day has been celebrated by the firing of cannor a grand procession, a general display of bunting through out the city, general suspension of business, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

All classes joined in patriotic observance of the day.

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

LOWNILE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862.

The day, although quite stormy, has been celebrated here by the firing of eannen, bonfires, fireworks and a military parade.

At the Court House steps Washington's Farewell Address was read by Dr. T. S. Bell.

Hon. James Guthrie made a speech, advocating severe treatment of the leading captured rebels, but a general amnesty for the subordinates at the close of the war.

The audience was large, and many ladies were present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

CINCINEATI, Feb. 22, 1862.

The day opened with a salute from the guns on the fortifications and the ringing of bells. The weather was placing, but the streets were densely thronged with scoole.

people.

A procession, composed of detachments of infantry, artillery and cavalry, from Camp Dennison, and different societies of the city, commenced moving at ten o'clock, and marched through the principal streets.

In the afternoon Washington's Farewell Address was read, an address delivered and patriotic songs sung at Pike's Opera Mouse to a large assembly.

To-night there is a grand illumination.

Great enthusiasm and good order has prevailed throughout the day.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22, 1862.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22, 1862.
To-day has been generally observed as a holiday. To-dight the sity was finely illuminated. The streets were througed with people, who exchanged congratulations.

INDIANA.

INDIANA, Indianapoles, Ind., Feb. 22, 1862.

Business is generally suspended to-day.

Union meetings are being held in all the churches.

As Union Hall, this morning, Washington's Farewell
Address was read and national airs sung.

Salutes were fired at daylight and in the afternoon.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Feb. 22, 1862.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday to-day was the most extensive, magnificent and imposing ever seen in the West; business was entirely suspended; the participation on the occasion was almost universal, and attended with a spirit and enthusiasm rarely seen. Flags banners and emblems of loyalty abounded everywhere. Business houses and residences along the line of the procession were profusely and tastfelly decorated, and alseemed to strive with each other to make the finest disinciement. Rain fell in the forenoon and in the grening, while the sky remained overcast all day,

different railroad and express companies, butchers, bakers, draymen, various mechanical arts, including printing presses from the Republicos and Democrat offices, which distributed copies of Washington's Farewell Address among the crowd, and hosts of devices representing almost innumerable ideas. The procession was fully eight miles long, and cocupied nearly two hours and a half in passing the Planter's House; upwards of 50,000 persons must have participated in the procession or thronged the streets along its route.

route.

The day of festivities will close with an oration, the reading of Washington's Farewell Address and singing of patriotic songs at the Mercantile Library Hall to night, where General Halleck and staff will be in attendence. The utmost good order and decorum prevailed throughout the entire day.

CONNECTICUT.

New HAYEN, Conn. Feb. 22, 1862.

A large national banner was this morning presented to Mrs. Commodore Foote by the students of Yale College. The presentation was made by L. T. Chamberlain, Esq., of the class of 1853, with appropriate remarks.

An eloquent response, in behalf of Mrs. Foote, was made by Peletiah Perit, Esq.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired during the presentation.

DANBURY, Conn. Feb. 22, 1862.
Washington's Birthday was enthusiastically celebrated here by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, reading the Address and public speaking. RHODE ISLAND.

A large public meeting is being held this forenoon a the First Baptist church.

the First Baptist church.

Lioutenant Governor Arnold is reading the Farewell
Address of Washington to the American people.

Governor Sprague and his staff and an immense audidience are in attendance.

There is to be a splendid military display this afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Bosrox, Feb. 22, 1862.
Business is generally suspended to day.
Hon, George S. Hilliard read Washington's Farewell Address in Funenil Hall. The old "Cradle of Liberty" overflowed with an audience full of patriotism and thankfulness.

fulness. So impressive a demonstration has not before been witnessed since the British evacuated Boston.

National salutes have been fired, bells rung, and the Stars and Stripes float from the public buildings and many private edifices.

MAINE.

MAINE.

Bellefar, Feb. 22, 1862.

The anniversary of the Birthday of Washington is being most apprepriately celebrated in this city.

Our streets are decorated with flags, and business is generally suspended.

One hundred guns were fired at noon, and all the bells of the city were rung.

At a large mass meeting, Washington's Farewell Address was read by Ex-Governor Crosby.

Other exercises pertinent to the occasion also took place.

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrival of the Eighty-first New York Regiment.

The Eighty-first regiment New York Volunteers, under

ommand of Colonel Edwin Rose, arrived in this city yes terday morning from Albany. They are quartered at the from the State armory . Thirty-fifth street. The following is a list of the principal officers:-

The following is a list of the principal officers:—
Colonel, Edwin Rose: Lieutenant Colonel, Jacob J. De
Forest: Major, John McAmberly: Adjutant, Edward A.
Cooke: Quartermaster, P. A. Francis; Surgeon, Wm. H.
Rice, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Carrington McFarlane, M.
D.; Chaplain, David McFarland; Sergeant Major, James
L. Belden; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. F. Young; Commissary Sergeant, Nowell H. Gilbert; Hospital Steward,
Charies S. Hart; Drum Major, Wm. S. Winters; Frie
Major, Henry Hunt.

Lêne Officers—Company A, Captain Wm. C. Raulston;
Company B, Captain Augustus G. Bennet; Company C.
Captain G. W. Berriman; Company D, Captain John R. Edwards, Jr.; Company E, Captain Edward S. Cook; Company F, Captain T. Dwight Stow; Company G. Captain
Henry C. Thompson; Company H, Captain John B. Raulston; Company H, Captain J. Dorman Steele.

Arrival of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment En Route to Join General Butler's

Six companies of this regiment arrived here this norning at about eight o'clock, by the Bay State, and ed on board the Fulton. They will remain on board until joined by a regiment from Connecticut (the Ninth). The appearance of the men is as good as any we have yet seen from this State, celebrated as it is for the fine bodies of men it has sent forth to battle for their country's flag. Their Colonel is the celebrated temperance man "Neal Dow," and the regiment is styled the Temperance regiment. During the five months that the regiment was encamped at Augusta, near Kennbec Arsenal, there were but twelve disorderly men placed in the guardhouse, and the regiment bears the highest name for its orderly and soldierly conduct. The regiment was presented on board this morning with a handsome stand of colors, forwarded by the "Sons of Maine;" likewise a fine field glass, by the same donors, to the Colonel. The presentation address was made by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, deputed for that purpose by the above body. This division of the regiment proceeds under the command of Lieutenant Colonel H. Rush, while four hundred men, with the Colonel, went in the Mississippi from Beston. As soon as the Connecticut regiment arrives, both will proceed at once to their destination. The following is the roster of she regiment:—Colonel—Neal Dow, Portland.

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry Rust, Jr., Norway.

Major.—Frank S. Hesseltine, Baugor.

Adjutant—Frederic Speed, Gorham.

Quartermaster—David S. Stinson, Auburn.

Surgeon—James M. Bates, Yarmouth.

Assistant Surgeon—Seth C. Gordon, Gorham. country's flag. Their Colonel is the celebrated tempe

Quartermaster—David S. Stinson, Audurn.
Surgeon—James M. Bates, Yarmouth.
Assistant Surgeon—Seth C. Gordon, Gorham.
Chaplain—Henry D. Moore, Portland.
Sergeant Major—Edward H. Wilson, Cumberlant
Quartermaster's Sergeant—Wayne W. Blossom,
Commissary Sergeant—George W. Dow, Portlan
Hospital Steward—Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburg.
Line Officers.

Commissary Sergeant—George W. Dow, Portland.
Hospital Steward—Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburg.

Line Officers.
Company A—Captain, Frederic A. Stevens, Bangor;
First Lieutenant, William H. H. Walker, Hampden;
Second Lieutenant, George E. Moulton, Westbrook.
Company B—Captain, William B. Snell, Fairfield; First
Lieutenant, Joseph B. Corson, Canaan.
Company B—Captain, Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston; First
Lieutenant, Freeman U. Whiting, Newport; Second Lieutenant, Freeman U. Whiting, Newport; Second Lieutenant, Freeman U. Whiting, Newport; Second Lieutenant, John S. P. Ham, Lewiston.

Company B—Captain, Charles A Bates, Norridgewock;
First Lieutenant, Almon L. Varney, Brunswick; Second
Lieutenant, James H. Witherell, Norridgewock:
Company E—Captain, Isaac F. Quinby, Portland; First
Lieutenant, Morrill P. Smith, Wilton; Second Lieutenant, William A. Brainerd, Farmington.
Company F—Captain, Charles R. March, Portland; First
Lieutenant, Waldo A. Blossom, Turner; Second Lieutenant, William A. Araron Ring, Westbrook; Second Lieutenant, William T. Smith, Augusta.

Company H—Captain, Abernethy Grover, Albany; First
Lieutenant, Augustine W. Clough, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Finch Foster, Jr., Newry.
Company H—Captain, Stillman C. Archer, Cherryfield;
First Lieutenant, Isaiah Randall, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Melville C. Unbing, Winterport.

Company K—Captain, William R. Swan, Paris; First
Lieutenant, Amos G. Goodwin, Biddeford; Second Lieutenant, Melville C. Linscott, Readfield.

The New York and Rhode Laland

The New York and Rhode Island Batteries:

Colonel Bliss, the Superintendent of the New York Volunteer depot in this city and district, has detailed Surgeon Goodrich, of the 102d regiment, New York State Volunteers, as medical officer, to take charge of the New York and Rhode Island batteries, on board the Charter Oak, bound for Port Royal. The Charter Oak sailed yes-terday with five hundred troops on board.

Second Regiment, New York State Captain James J. Delancy, resruiting officer for this re-giment, in addition to the armory, has recently opened a down town rendezvous, corner of Canal street and Bow-ery, under the Citizens' Bank.

News from the Bahamas. ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP KARNAK. By the steamer Karnak, which arrived at this port on Priday, we have dates from Nassau to the 17th of

February.

The Southern steamer Nelly arrived at Nassau from Charleston during the night of the 11th of February, with a cargo of cotton. She left that port on Saturday ast, 8th inst., and brought news to that date.

The rebel steamer Kate had also arrived, and sailed The Guardian has the following concerning the Con-

The Guardian has the following concerning the Conqueror:—We regret to state that her Majesty's ship Conqueror has completely broken up, and all that remained above water when the Steady left was her bowsprit and part of the forecastle. Every exertion was used to save the stores, &c., as long as the vessel could be approached; but on the 15th the sea was breaking so heavily that the boats could not again get sear her, and on Sunday, the 19th, the ship gave evident symptoms of breaking up. The mizen mast went over the side in the early part of the day, the main at about five o'clock, and on Monday morning it was found that the foremant had also gone and the after part of the ship disappeared. Large portions of the wreck, masts, &c., were still near the ship on the reef where she struck; her bow appears to be firmly fixed on the bottom, and although it has stood most of the sea, it is still to be seen a little above water.

The beach is strewn with her timbers in all directions.

HAVANA AND NASSAU—Steamship Karnak—Captains J. Griffin, Joe Potter, T Hanson, J S Rice, Jae Bartlett and J S Ohnson; Measra, W. Richards, W. L. Jenkins, J. Sa. Ramesy, E Bettencourt, L Felipe, L Bayas, A Arronis, J Facheco, J R Fairchid, R Cochran, G Hawkins, M Sania Ans, J W. Reid, J F Morrill, E Powell, M Kazebee, M de J Gutlerez, W. Carris, W. R. Wesels, N. Latting, O. Kimbull, F. Norton, T Breen, T Dowd, L Harth—and twelve seamen on dock—in all

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Flag Officer Foote's Official Report the Capture of Clarksville.

What the Hon. Cave Johnson

Recommended.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE VANDALISM OF THE REBELS.

NASHVILLE TO BE DEFENDED SICKNESS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

&c., . OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAG OFFICER A H. FOOTE.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1862.

Hon. Gibeon Welles, Secretary of the Navy :-We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being

alarmed, two-thirds of them have fled, and having ex pressed my views and intentions to the Mayor, and Hon Cave Johnson, at their request I have issued a proclamation assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may with safety resume their business avocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and hold ing the authorities responsible that this shall be done without reservation.

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Conestoga Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, and the Cairo, Lieutenant Commanding Bryant, on an armed reconnoissance, bringing with me Colonel Webster, of the engineer corps, and chief of General Grant's staff, who, with Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, took possession and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville.

A Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire,

against the remonstrances of the citizens, to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumberland river. I return to Fort Donelson to-day for another gunboat

and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland. The rebels all have a terror of the gunboats. One of them, a short distance above Fort Donelson, had previously fired an iron rolling mill belonging to Hon. John Bell, which had been used by the rebels. Flag Officer commanding Naval Forces Western Waters.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1862. Commodore Foote has advanced up the Cumberland with the gunboats Conestoga and Cairo, to this point. The fortifications on each side of Red river were de-

stroyed, and the greater portion of the inhabitants have White flags are flying in every direction. On the approach of the gunboats, the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red rivers were set on fire, and that over Red river destroyed. The other is but little

damaged.

Commodore Foote issued a proclamation for the people-There are a large amount of rebel stores here.

REBEL ACCOUNTS. [Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.] GENERALS PILLOW, FLOYD AND BUCKNER CUT THEIR:

Augusta, Feb. 19, 1862.
Passengers who reached here from Nashville to night, assert that Brigadier Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner after a gallant defence of two days, cut their way through the enemy, and are in the neighborhood of Nashville.

General A. S. Johnston was at Gallatin, and had no idea of surrendering Nashville.

[The passengers must have left Nashville early Tues-

day morning, provided they made all connections, in order to reach Augusta on Wednesday night. The news they communicate there is up to Tuesday morning.]

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.]
At the time of writing this we have received no patches from the West. If, at a later hour, any should come, they will be found in the telegraphic column. A despatch was, however, received here yesterday fro

an officer in the Quartermaster's Departm Cleveland, in Tennessee. This is a point near Chattadespatch states that Generals Johnston, Pillow and Buckney The commissary stores were represented as all safe.

This statement seems so reasonable in all its parts, that

in the absence of more direct information, we build strong hopes upon it. The telegraph must surely be down between Cleveland and Nashville, as we receive no news from the latter, where we most naturally expect it. DISASTERS AT FORT DONELSON.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.] Very few of our readers, we presume, placed much confidence in the Northern reports which have reached us by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, in regard to the number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Dor son. We find, however, that the Yanker report of Aftern thousand prisoners being taken is not much greater than the report which has obtained currency in some portions of the South. The following telegraphic despatch was publish

the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 18th inst. and also in the Augusta (Ga.) papers of the same date:— COLUMNUM, Ga., Feb. 17, 1862.
The following despatch was received here early the morning, causing intense anxiety and excitement:—

Fort[Donelson has been taken, with 13,000 confederates Nashville has surrendered. Later despatches from Shelbyville confirm the taking of Nashville by the federalists.

vate individuals should find their way into newspape in the South. Nashville has not been surrendered, nor as to the capture of 18,000 Confederate soldiers. SICKNESS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

With deep regret we learn that General Beauregard is sick, in Nashville, of typhoid fever or sore throat. W erstand that prayers were offered up in our severa Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Pos

session of the Federal Forces. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862. The Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky., are in por

The Fort Donelson Prisoners. Four thousand Fort Donelson prisoners have already as rived at Camp Douglas. Two thousand more will arriv

o morrow morning.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22, 1862. Twelve hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrive here this afternoon. Eighteen hundred more will arriv to morrow. General Buckner and staff and Capt. Morto are en route to this place.

General Buckner Delivered Over to th

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22, 1862. States Marshal on a warrant issued by Justice Catron He will be taken to Kentucky to stand his trial on th charge of treason.

Sailing of the America. HALIFAX, Feb. 22, 1861. The America arrived from Boston at four and saile for Liverpool at eight o'clock P. M. yesterday.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1862. Arrived brig Mary Capen, from Boeton. Sailed shi Europa, for Shanghae. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21, 1862.

News from San Francisco.

The steamer Golden Age sailed to-day for Panama, will \$679,600 in treasure for New York, and \$350,000 for Em no. She has but few passengers.

No signs of the Canada. Weather clear